

HOUSTON DAILY POST.

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THE CITY.

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Mr. Theodore Bering has charge of the City Circulation and Collecting.
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HOUSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

NEW MARKETS.

Beginning in March next and extending through July the Central American States will hold an industrial exposition in the city of Guatemala, if present plans do not miscarry, which ought to prove of more than passing or theoretical interest to the Gulf States of the American Union.

In spite of all the appeals that have been made to the American commercial circles to cultivate the Central and South American trade, the proportion of our export trade to these countries is small. The whole of South America took from us during the first ten months of this year less than \$25,000,000 worth of goods. In the West Indian trade shows for this year a decrease from last year, while in Central America the rate of increase is remarkably small. As a matter of fact, we ought to monopolize the Central and South American trade. The fact that we are doing so little in that direction is an indication of indifference on our part. We complain of indifference of Europe in this country when in truth we are not making the necessary or proper efforts to dispose of them.

The deep water, now an established fact on the Texas coast, certainly ought to attract the attention of our producers and shippers to the possibilities of the field immediately to the north of us and which has thus been placed within our easy reach. Today there ought to be representatives of Texas houses and Texas products in all the Central American States, especially Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and the West Indies. Trade is obtained only by going after it in these days. This fact is practically recognized in the conduct of our domestic trade. It is easy enough to extend the drummer system beyond our borders and it is almost certain that until this is done we will not obtain the increase of exports which we so much desire. But which we seem to be justly allowing others to enjoy. Texas can become a power in foreign trade in proportion to the directions as well as can any of the Western States.

CABINET SPECULATION.

When cabinet officers are given any degree of latitude in the management of their departments, when they become other than mere chief clerks under the president as the real executive officer, the success of an administration will depend largely on the composition of the cabinet.

Even though the mere details and routine of management only are left to them, while the policies of the department are outlined and controlled absolutely by the president, yet there is a wide field for usefulness in a cabinet position and the efficiency of the public service will depend to a great extent upon the ability and general efficiency of the secretary. This fact has been demonstrated in the conduct of the war and navy departments in which Secretaries Lamont and Herbert have secured great reforms and progress, notwithstanding the well recognized fact that Mr. Cleveland's cabinet officers have been no more than chief clerks—the president jealously guarding his constitutional authority as the controlling head of the various departments and dictating all executive policies.

Mr. McKinley betrayed his weakness as an executive officer most strikingly in his conduct as governor of Ohio. His administration was notoriously weak and extravagant. He left the affairs of state almost exclusively in the hands of his subordinates and was found to be but putty in the manipulation of his friends and associates. With such a character, his success as president will depend altogether on his cabinet selections. They will dominate him, in all likelihood, and not until the country asserts its definite opinion be formed of the strength or promise of the next administration.

If the seemingly most authentic forecasts be well founded we shall find a comparatively new and untried lot of men in control of the government, with the commercial spirit and attainments uppermost in the cabinet. There is a disposition to suggest men who have made fortunes in their private enterprises, rather than men who have had large experience in public affairs and who have made statesmanship a study. The men who are coming to the front are such men as Hanna and Cornelius N. Bliss. Whether they develop the grasp required on

the large field of government enterprise and learn the art of looking out for the public rather than for themselves, as their business life has trained them to do, will be an experiment in the line of a "business administration." There is a widespread disposition in this country to attribute all sorts of talent and capacity to the men who have accumulated money, when as a matter of fact the money making faculty is not a high order of capacity. There is a genius for public affairs, however, apparently co-existent with the population in the United States, and new stars are constantly shooting from obscurity into prominence. The really interesting speculation, therefore, as to the next administration is as to the composition of the cabinet, for the chances are that Mr. McKinley after all will be but a mere figure-head.

Were Macos or Comos to be killed other brave and competent men would be found at once to take their places. Where a people are struggling for liberty no one man's life is absolutely necessary to the success of the cause. But the death of such a leader as Macos would be a heavy blow to poor Cuba. In the meantime, little credence will be given to Spanish reports of such a disaster.

Chairman Green is in a fair way to become the Adonis of Texas politics.

The dinner given in Philadelphia yesterday by the Philadelphia editors in honor of Colonel A. K. McClure and in commemoration of his golden anniversary in his journalistic career, was a well deserved compliment to one of the great newspaper men of the Nation. Colonel McClure has conducted in the Philadelphia Times one of the model journals of the country.

A Texas exchange reports that "the bride was arrayed in a beautiful costume of cream." Oh, peaches!

It will be unfortunate for Mr. Bayard if he fails to see his way clear to accept a substantial Christmas gift from his British friends. He will find these greatly changed when he returns home and Santa Claus not near so generous to men of his stamp as he used to be.

The late cyclone near Mart that took a man's shirt off his back seems to have been a sort of side swipe of the McKinley boom.

Mr. Cleveland says that while the country is running behind there is no need of its running in debt, as there is plenty of money in the treasury to meet the deficit. Then on with the appropriations—let's have a half million for Buffalo bayou at the very least.

Cleveland's remarks on the Cuban situation would have made George III grin from ear to ear if they had proceeded from Prince in 1776.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says it is not always the girl who gets the most offers to marry. Probably so, but she generally gets the first offer to marry, and that's no small item with the girls.

The Kentucky preacher who is heralding a millennium by appearing in 1900 doesn't give any margin for the top of McKinley's ambition.

There is a bill before the Georgia legislature to prohibit football, and one before the Alabama legislature to prohibit the wearing of bloomers. The South is doing as much for law and order now as any section of the country.

Austin bakers are advancing the price of bread. Is this a cunning scheme to fix a limit to the energy of the coming legisla-ture against trusts?

The public law with Epistemonius in his opposition to a limited round contest with Garret. If both of these distinguished brawlers can be completely knocked out, at least we have a full half hour.

Hopewell John Wamamaker will have to offer some remarkably fine bargains to Senator Quay before he realizes on his talk of senatorial immortality.

The republicans at Washington adopted a resolution looking to internal postal reform. Those fellows evidently think they can run their bucko game indefinitely.

The Douglas bill was not comprehensively enough for the republicans in the way of a tariff measure—they want something not only wool but over a yard wide.

Hanna claims to know nothing of McKinley's cabinet plans. When a man is asked to build on his own plans, what does he care for some other fellow's plans?

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The German emperor is fond of light and bright colors, and has a particular dislike to see the empress in black.

The Hungarian caricaturist Jarko, who died five weeks ago, made in his life 30,000 drawings in the 54 years of his life.

The salary drawn by the French ambassador in London, 500,000 a year, is the largest sum paid to any diplomatist in the world.

Sir John Lubbock told some London school children recently that one of his nieces described air as consisting of oxygen and Cambridgeport.

Archbishop Martineau is to be the guest of the Young Men's Catholic association of Boston college, Boston, at its annual banquet on Monday evening, January 4, 1897.

A French Canadian couple, Louis Dargu and his wife, now living in St. Paul, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 102 years of age and the wife is 101.

Judge C. G. Foster of the United States district court, at Kansas, has announced that he will endow a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whose special mission it shall be to protect horses.

Colonel Frederick D. Grant has been visiting the old Grant homestead at East Windsor Hill, Conn. A portion of the house, which was once occupied by an ancestor of Colonel Grant, is nearly two centuries old.

Alonso Robbins, Ph. D., of Philadelphia, whose death is announced, was regarded as one of the ablest pharmacists in Pennsylvania. He was the first member of the State Pharmaceutical examining board appointed by Governor Beaver in 1887.

In commemoration of the book of Melancthon, Luther's co-worker 400 years ago, a memorial building is to be erected in the native town of the reformer, Witten, in Baden. The cornerstone is to be laid on the day of his nativity, February 16.

Professor Horatio W. Parker, occupying the chair of music at Yale, was honored the other evening by a testimonial concert and dinner given by the New Haven Symphony orchestra. Professor Parker has been conductor of the organization for the last two years. Several of the speakers spoke of the growth of musical appreciation in New Haven, resulting largely from the work of the orchestra, and of the value of the musical instruction in the University.

OUR HOME DEFENSES.

Now that the question of our coast defenses has come to the front, the exposed situation of the Texas coast is apparent. It is understood that among the works to be erected under the appropriations of the present congress, the defense of Galveston and the entrance to the gulf is provided for. This is wise; but the contingency of a fleet forcing the passage of the gulf and holding possession of the great harbor of the Gulf of Mexico, is also entitled to consideration. In such a catastrophe, the entire water approaches to Houston would be under subjection unless the enemy's light draft fleet was held in check by defensive works.

It is probable that in any war between the United States and a great naval power, the main scene of operations will be in the Gulf of Mexico. The possession of the West Indies, with its splendid harbors as a base of operations against the Gulf States' coast, will be as important to such power as it would be, as a measure of safety, to us. Whether to support our position there or to protect Texas against the operations of a naval force, the security of the deep waters of the San Jacinto bay and river and Buffalo bayou, and the defense of their approaches from the Dolivar basin, assume importance.

These waters afford anchorage safe from storms and an enemy in the gulf, for our monitors, harbor defense rams, torpedo boats, light draft gunboats and floating batteries, with draft of from 12 to 20 feet. The new 3500 ton cruisers have a mean draft of 15 feet; the 2000 ton cruisers, mean draft of 15 feet; the monitors and rams of within 15 feet or an draft, and torpedo boats of the class of the Destroyer would make cruising on our coast a dangerous business. They will prove the most effective means of coast defense and harassment of a fleet; but they must have a harbor of refuge.

The strategic position of Houston will as clearly demonstrate itself in time of war as does its trade position assert itself now in time of peace. As the great tidal railway center of Texas, its outlet to the sea, independent of Galveston, yet connected with it by water and three lines of railway, with the coast line of railway and connections to New Orleans and west to the Rio Grande, and with its great trunk lines permeating Texas and connecting with the granaries of the great Northwest, its position, as a base of supplies, war material and the concentration of troops in support of naval operations along the coast of Texas and Louisiana, can not fail to be recognized. The rail lines of coast communications must be maintained, in check of the operations of an enemy in possession of any portion of our coast line of harbors.

Even in its present stage of completion to a depth of 12 feet through Galveston bay, the defense of the ship channel approach, the defense of the San Jacinto river is important. The position at Edwards Point commands the entrance to the deep water channel through Red Fish bay. An enemy in possession of the upper Galveston bay would command the approaches to the Trinity river and threaten our rail communications with the Sabine river and Louisiana; also the approaches to the San Jacinto river through the Mexican's Point ship canal. The position of the headlands at Red Bluff and Cedar Point and Morgan's Point affords good location for defensive works. The defense and maintenance of these water communications is not only important for the operations of our light draft naval vessels, but also to maintain our exports of cotton, cotton seed products and food products of our own State and the great Northwest, which, even in a state of war or positive blockade, would concentrate here and in Buffalo bayou, and take the war risk of voyage. Should war come before the project of widening and deepening the ship channel through Galveston bay for the passage of vessels of 20 feet draft into the San Jacinto river is accomplished, its advantage and necessity as a war measure would soon be apparent. The defenses of its line should no longer be neglected.

BAYOU IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Post.

The proposition of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. B. A. Riesner, to be one of 500 citizens to subscribe \$1000 each for the purpose of improving Buffalo bayou, is commendable and shows his public spirit; but is it practicable to raise enough money by private subscription to do the work? We think not. Mr. Riesner would be equally rate in proposing to be one of ten to donate \$100,000 each, for the purpose. The work proposed, that is, the deepening and widening of a ship canal from deep water in Galveston harbor through the bay and up Buffalo bayou to the head of Long Beach, near the city of Houston, sufficient to admit vessels drawing twenty-three to twenty-five feet of water, with the necessary turnouts and short facilities, will cost at least \$1,000,000. No well informed man doubts the practicability of this enterprise, nor is there a citizen of Houston or Harris county who does not appreciate its great importance and value to Houston and the whole country tributary to this deep water outlet.

To accomplish a great work of this character, it should be commenced and prosecuted vigorously and continuously to completion. No delays should be had after it is begun. The dribble plan of appropriation and work won't do, for obvious reasons. Therefore the whole amount of money needed to complete the work must be ready and available when needed. Now, how is this amount of money to be raised and provided? That is the question. If the location was in Ohio or New York State or, in fact, any other State than Texas, no constitutional difficulty would stand in the way. The taxpayers of Harris county would by a two-thirds vote provide the means, have the canal constructed and then ask the general government to reimburse them for the money expended in creating a great deep water landlocked fresh water channel and harbor, so much needed in this latitude of the coast traffic of the South Atlantic and the gulf. There are but two ways practically open to get this canal constructed. One is through the action of congress and the general government; this is possible but by

no means probable, because of the enormous amount of river and harbor work already contracted and the further fact that the United States government has not been engaged in constructing interior ship canals. We, the people, will have to demonstrate the public utility of the channel in general commerce before the government will pay for its construction.

The other way is the easiest and the best. It is to enlist all the cities and towns in Texas and every community, favoring modern progress and development, to petition the legislature to call a convention of the people for the purpose of correcting the many serious defects in our present State constitution. The people of Texas need a new State constitution more than anything else. The present constitution seems difficult of construction and tends to keep out capital from investing in the State, invites litigation, keeps up rates of interest, prevents cities and counties from making needed public improvements, and is generally a tack man's necessity for a new State constitution. Then why not have it? Geo. L. Porter.

MR. BRYAN'S ROUTE.

Itinerary of the Nebraskaan's Lecture Tour Practically Fixed.

Atlanta, Constitution.
The itinerary for the lecture tour of Hon. William J. Bryan, though not positively fixed, is practically arranged.

Mr. Alexander Comstock, who has entire charge of arranging the tour, has spent a busy week of it at his headquarters in the Kimball House. Representatives from many large cities have called on him personally to urge that the lecture be delivered in their cities. His mail has been flooded with propositions from the larger cities of the South and West offering large guarantees to secure the lecture.

A skeleton trip has been agreed on, which, however, is subject to some changes. Contracts with all of the cities along the route have not been signed, but many of them have, enough to give in a general way the line of march Mr. Bryan will pursue in his great lecture tour.

It has been definitely decided to begin the tour from this city. Atlanta has the honor of hearing Mr. Bryan's initial lecture. It is probable that the tabernacle will be used for the purpose, though this has not been decided upon positively.

The opening lecture will be delivered here on the night of January 15. Mr. Bryan will come to Atlanta direct from his home in Lincoln, Neb. He will leave Lincoln in time to arrive in Atlanta on the morning of the 15th. A breakfast will be given him at the Kimball House under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic club. There will be several hundred guests at this spread.

From Atlanta Mr. Bryan will go to Nashville, and then, in all probability, to the following cities, unless there is some unexpected change in the arrangements:
Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Columbia, Richmond, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.Some of these points may be excluded because of the lack of buildings sufficiently large to accommodate the crowd which will gather to hear the great speaker, and others may be added as the work progresses, everything now being in an embryo state.
It is doubtful if Mr. Bryan's coming tour will approach in bare figures his memorable campaign trip, when he succeeded in a few weeks in traveling nearly 60,000 miles, over twice the distance around the earth, making 600 speeches and greeting over 10,000,000 people.

To questions regarding the remuneration that Mr. Bryan was to receive, Mr. Comstock declined to reply, saying that the terms of the contract were private, but, from reliable sources, it is learned that the much heralded report of \$50,000 for fifty lectures is below the mark. Mr. Bryan gets more than this. The figure is such a handsome one that Mr. Bryan's many admirers and supporters make some consolation in the fact that before the dawn of the coming inaugural day their defeated but not vanquished champion will have earned an amount almost equal to the yearly salary of the president of the United States. This amount will place Mr. Bryan, who is now a poor man, in sufficiently independent circumstances to enable him to devote his time and labor to the cherished cause of bimetalism.

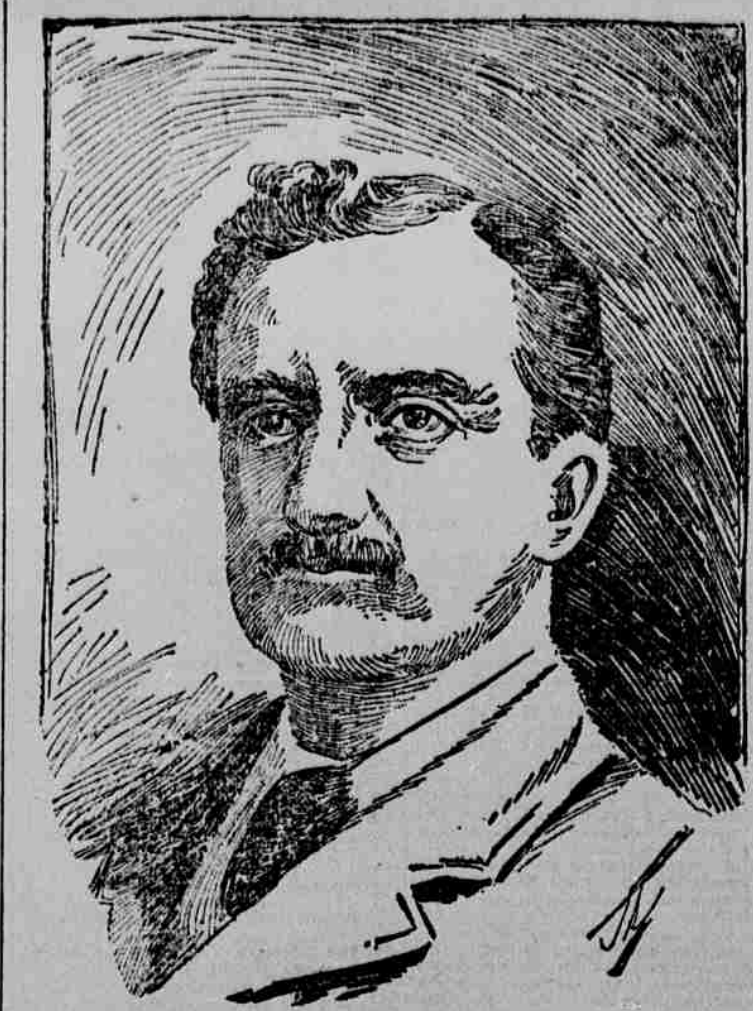
Judging from the amount of mail received each day by Mr. Comstock, there is nearly as great a demand to hear Mr. Bryan since his defeat for the highest office in the gift of the people as there was before his election. Writing room after writing room is filled with requests from all classes of people throughout the country. Many of them are from clergymen representing Young Men's Christian associations, or church organizations, and not a few from women addressed in the interest of woman's rights.

Some of Mr. Comstock's letters contain very amusing propositions. One woman writes that she has had much experience in cherishing out "naked lecturers," and if she could be seen riding through the residential city on Sunday.
I happened to be looking up something in the board of health down town the other day, and incidentally asked how many householders there were in New York. A soul could tell me. I went to the tax department, but taxes are laid against houses and individual owners, so I couldn't find out there. They sent me to the mayor. The mayor couldn't tell me—nor could the mayor's secretary—nor any official about it in every department. Nobody knew. The president of the board of health said it would take his force three months to find out. But he got me a sheet showing that there are 40,000 tenement houses, i. e., apartments. Each one containing an average of five families and a population of 1,323,359.

A RARE ANIMAL.

Alvarado Bulletin.

The Washoe Light says the clerks in a certain dry goods store in that town went out on Thanksgiving day and killed several possums and a pole cat. They should have preserved the polecat, for it is quite a curiosity. There are thousands of grown men in the black land section of Texas who never saw one. It is possible the Light made a skunk instead of a polecat. A great many people do use the two terms indiscriminately. The Dallas News and this a few years ago, perhaps in an effort to induce the two animals to fuse, and that paper has been mixed and tangled on fusion and confusion ever since.

JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P.
Leader of the Parnellites in the House of Commons, who has begun a lecture tour in this country.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

New York, December 7.—County Clerk Purroy and John E. Redmond conferred in regard to the former's idea of starting a movement to raise money for a suitable memorial of Charles Stewart Parnell over his grave in Glasnevin cemetery. A grand National monument is not intended. A simple iron cross now marks the grave.

Charles J. Field, who was elected mayor of Plainfield, N. J., the other day, is a member of the well known New York banking house of Harvey Fish's Sons. A census of New Jersey State and municipal officers who do business in this city would make an interesting exhibit. The list would be a long one.

Ira D. Sankey has returned from Philadelphia enthusiastic over the religious revival there. "You can't realize," he said, "how strongly the revival has taken hold of Philadelphia. The city is at a height of religious fervor. There are no signs of an abatement."

Professor S. W. Denton is exhibiting for the second time at the American art galleries a collection of butterflies gathered by him from all parts of the globe. The collection numbers 1200 specimens, and is much larger than his former collection, exhibited about a year ago. The collection is to be sold as a whole, and if not disposed of in this country will be taken to London. It is of surpassing beauty and of great scientific interest.

St. Luke's hospital has this year received fourteen bequests to the endowment fund. They aggregate \$151,000. Of this \$25,500 came from the estate of Rufus Waterhouse. The expenses of the hospital during the year ending September 30 were \$109,744.17, to meet which it was necessary to take \$30,221.56 from unrestricted legacies. There were 622 patients treated in the medical department and 176 in the surgical department. Patients paying in full for treatment numbered 227; patients paying in part, 554, and free patients 1161. Of these 554 were discharged cured, 455 improved, 15 unimproved and 121 died.

Elbridge T. Gerry's famous Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children gives some interesting statistics in an appeal for aid just issued to the public. During twenty-two years it has received and expended over \$2,000,000. It has sheltered more than 307,000 children, obtained 300 convictions and rescued 56,160 children from vice, from suffering and from destitution. Its reception during the past fifteen years of their establishment have sheltered, clothed and fed 24,902 children and furnished 23,270 substantial meals. Day and night, in summer and in winter, its doors are never closed.

It would give many very excellent people a pain if they could see the outburst of golfers and ball players and bicyclists and other athletic enthusiasts of both sexes and all ages going out of or coming into town on every pleasant Sunday. There are golf links near the railroads on Long Island and along the Hudson easily accessible from the city. Men in vivid Scotch caps, decorated with heather, scurvy with arms full of golf sticks, sprinkle every train; and among them are other fancifully dressed men and women whose wheels are stowed away in the baggage car, and who pay this much tribute to popular prejudice—refusing to be seen riding through the residential city on Sunday.

I happened to be looking up something in the board of health down town the other day, and incidentally asked how many householders there were in New York. A soul could tell me. I went to the tax department, but taxes are laid against houses and individual owners, so I couldn't find out there. They sent me to the mayor. The mayor couldn't tell me—nor could the mayor's secretary—nor any official about it in every department. Nobody knew. The president of the board of health said it would take his force three months to find out. But he got me a sheet showing that there are 40,000 tenement houses, i. e., apartments. Each one containing an average of five families and a population of 1,323,359.

TEXAS IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Denton Sun, Del Harrington editor, has suspended publication.

The Shelby Democrat will soon be started, with Judge Field an editor.

Captain W. H. Sharp is an applicant for the position of collector of customs at Velasco.

The Messenger complains that Greenville is suffering from an overabundance of kleptomaniacs.

San Antonio Chat is a new society paper, the first number of which was issued last week.

Roy Bean, the famous justice of the

peace on the Southwestern border, was defeated at the late election, but will make a contest.

Hempstead is agitating the subject of establishing an electric light plant and waterworks.

J. J. Daglish was elected chief of the Tyler volunteer fire department for the ensuing year.

Captain J. W. Sansom of Uvalde is a candidate for collector of customs for the Salina district.

G. L. Lehman, who has been a citizen of Mellemman county since 1863, died last week of apoplexy.

Mrs. Jack Wilburn and 4-year-old daughter of Shelby county, were badly burned, and the child died.

The Silver X Ray, published at Rosenberg by George B. Lang, is a new candidate for public favor.

W. C. Williams has been appointed postmaster at Frost to fill out the unexpired term of J. C. Galbreath.

S. J. Thomas has bought a half interest in the Comanche Chief, and will have charge of the editorial department.

W. H. Chapman, whose appointment as postmaster at Farmersville was held up by protest, has received his commission.

Deck Smith, aged 9, was killed near Cameron by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother Andy.

Captain M. M. Woolsey has bought the People's Sentinel of Taylor and will continue it as the populist organ of that county.

Burt Snow was killed at Florence while chasing a steer. The animal ran under his horse, throwing rider and horse to the ground.

W. C. Perry of the Ennis Meteor and P. J. Hemphill have established the Wolfe City World, the first issue of which is just out.

The Wichita Warrior has suspended publication. "Too much prosperity—of the wrong kind" is the reason given by Publisher J. E. Lockney.

Rev. J. E. McInown has resigned the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Taylor and accepted a ministerial engagement at Mesquite.

Mexican Herald: Alex S. Williams, late proprietor of the Washoe Light, Texas, Daily and Weekly Light, has acquired by purchase the Weekly News of this city. Mr. Williams is a good journalist and an excellent man of business and undoubtedly will make a success of his venture. Gay E. Porter, formerly owner of the News, has accepted a position with an El Paso banking concern.

MARRIAGES.

Marfa—Henry Sheppard and Miss Laura McManey, J. E. Everett and Miss Orrie Hester.

Deport—Romie Brown and Miss Bettie Read.

Wichita Falls—Will Hursh and Mrs. Adel Chamberlain.

Piano—T. L. Hugston and Miss Lula Beverly.

Ranger—L. A. Bedford and Miss Anna Davidson.

Oakland—M. Rhodes of Smithville and Miss Carrie Woodridge.

Brookston—W. A. Roach of Paris and Miss Belle Price.

Taylor—M. C. Cooke and Miss Lula Wallace.

Lubbock—G. R. L. Abbott and Miss Melissa Lawrence.

New Braunfels—Edward Kubus and Miss Katie Platz.

Terrell—M. C. Greenhaw and Miss Florence Friend.

Midlothian—Charlie Flowers and Miss Jessie Moore, W. P. Gallager of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Miss Donna Cooper.

Belleville—Everett Grogard and Miss Janie Daugherty.

Blomson—J. R. Garland of Amona and Miss Mary Brewer.

Elgin—E. G. Bryan and Miss Georgia Caplan.

Waller—T. J. Schiepp and Miss Carrie Ferris.

Donelson—C. F. Cox and Miss Claud Vannerson.

Seymour—Robert Hicks and Mrs. Eunice Cox.

Syringtown—Andrew Hill and Mrs. Mittie Sherman.

Cumby—Carson Fleetwood and Miss Kate Waller.

Terrell—Jim Tom Collins and Miss Edda Dierd.

Terrell—Henry Hubbert and Miss Mary Barbee.

Clare—Walter Sparks and Miss Florence Preston.

DEATHS.

Palestine—Charles E. Heil.

Rosenberg—Ed Arnett.

Grandview—John Pyle.

Glen Rose—Estlin A. J. Hart.

West—L. M. Mills.

Cottonwood—Alva Walker.

Palm Grove—Mrs. Mary D. Parsons.

Vicksburg—Mrs. Annie M. Shippshire.

Pecos—Mrs. J. W. Rogers.

Goldthwaite—Mrs. M. C. McPherson.

Bronham—Mrs. Anna Gillett.

Coleman—James H. West.

34th St.—Mrs. D. G. Ash.

34th St.—Mrs. A. W. Rogers.

Comanche—Mrs. W. B. Bratton.

Cold Springs—Miss Ora Lee.

HERE'S THE PRIZE.

Austin, Texas, December 5.—(Special correspondence.)—Ed Green's statement failed in his attempt to show that the increase in the Texas vote this year came from among the "respectable" and "highly educated" people, the story organs are making troops credit for giving the vote. Just how much truth there is in the assertion that the negro coalition vote be discerned from the following table.

Counties	1890	1896
Archer	1,000	1,000
Atascosa	1,000	1,000</